

COMMISSIONERS HEAR MINERS' TESTIMONY

(Continued From First Page.)

is no reason why the same results would not obtain in the anthracite field. The bituminous workers receive in many instances from 20 to 40 per cent higher wages for eight hours' work than are paid in the anthracite mines for ten hours' work."

Should Be Paid by Weight.

Defending the third demand, that coal shall be weighed and paid for by weight and that 2,240 pounds shall constitute a ton, Mr. Mitchell declared that the present method of measuring the coal produced by the miners in the Lackawanna, Wyoming, and Lehigh regions has been the source of more discontent than any other of the many injustices imposed upon the miners, and there can be no contentment among these workers until an honest system has been adopted.

"Paying for coal by the car or by a ton weighing from 2,140 to 3,190 pounds is a flagrant injustice. The cars have been made larger, more toppling is required and there has been no corresponding increase in the amount paid per car or per ton. The miners have been forced to produce a constantly increasing amount of coal for which they receive no additional compensation."

"The miner should be paid for every pound of coal he mines that is sold by the operator. If 2,240 pounds constitute a ton when coal is sold to the consumer, if 2,240 pounds constitute a ton when royalties are paid, if 2,240 pounds constitute a ton when railroad companies are paid for transporting coal to market what justice can there be in denying the miner the right to be paid for his labor upon the same basis?"

Flagrant Injustice.

"A large amount of coal has been shipped and sold in excess of the amount for which the miners are paid; and while we are willing to be fair and even generous, we are not willing to mine coal gratuitously. We do not believe that the consumers of anthracite coal wish the miners to produce that portion of it for nothing."

"The anthracite companies, not satisfied with an extra legal ton of from 2,140 to 3,190 pounds, have a system of docking, through which they appropriate an additional part of the miners' earnings. A miner is docked all the way from 500 to 1,000 pounds upon a car, as a penalty for loading impurities, for which he has already been penalized to the extent of from 700 to 900 pounds in excess measure or weight; in other words, he is punished twice for the same offense."

"A system somewhat similar, but less unjust, obtained in a portion of the bituminous coal fields many years ago, but the miners are now paid by weight upon the basis of a legal ton; they are not only permitted, but are encouraged by the operators to employ check weighmen, to see that the product of their labor is properly weighed, and a correct record made thereof."

President Mitchell then took up the

fourth demand of the miners, for a trade agreement with the necessary machinery for the adjustment of local grievances. He outlined the history and policy of the United Mine Workers of America, and explained that by its constitution, the anthracite and bituminous mine workers had home rule for the local government of local affairs.

Guard Against Strikes.

"The only manner," he said, "in which the national organization, as such, is permitted to interfere, is that before a strike is inaugurated by the district organization, the approval of the president of the national union must be obtained, but the president of the national organization has no authority to inaugurate a strike. Thus the coal mine operators are afforded a greater measure of protection against strikes than they would have under a separate and independent organization. The United Mine Workers of America is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; it is formed upon precisely the same lines, and for the same purposes as other trade unions; it is numerically the strongest single trade organization in the world."

As to the responsibility of the mine workers' organization, Mr. Mitchell said: "At the present time the United Mine Workers of America has contracts with the operators of fourteen States and districts, fixing the amount the miners shall receive per ton, the amount the various classes of labor shall receive per day, the number of hours which shall constitute a day's work, and the methods and machinery for the adjustment of local grievances by joint conference with the mine owners. These are mutual contracts, which are advantageous to both miner and operator, and protect the public against the effects of strikes or lockouts. The reports of the United States Government upon strikes in the mining industry show that the number and duration of strikes has been materially reduced each year since the system of joint conference and mutual agreement has been introduced."

Assumes Responsibility.

"Where the United Mine Workers of America is recognized and contracted with, it assumes the responsibility of disciplining its members. The trade agreement has proved effective in restraining workmen from engaging in local or general strikes. There have been no strikes of any magnitude in any of the coal mining States in which trade agreements exist. We seek to establish the same method of adjusting wage differences in the anthracite field."

"It is said that the competition between anthracite and bituminous coal is a reason upon which the anthracite operators oppose recognition of the miners' organization. That this objection is neither valid nor consistent is clearly demonstrated by the fact that many of the railroads operated by the same men who control the anthracite coal mines enter into trade agreements with railroad organizations, a majority of whose

members are employed upon other and competing roads. It would be as logical to refuse recognition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Firemen, Conductors, or Brakemen, because a majority of the membership of these organizations is not employed directly by the anthracite coal-carrying railroads, as it is to refuse to make an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America, because a part of its membership is employed in the bituminous fields."

Wants Trade Agreement.

"We make this demand because we know that permanent peace and friendly relations can be best maintained through a trade agreement with the organization which our people have elected to join. Fully 90 per cent of the employees of the anthracite coal mines are members of it from choice, they desire to retain their membership in it. It was the United Mine Workers of America that conferred with the President of the United States in relation to the submission of the issues involved in the coal strike to this commission; it was the United Mine Workers of America that was requested by the President to end the strike; it was the United Mine Workers of America that declared the strike at an end; it was the United Mine Workers of America that sent the men back to work and it is the United Mine Workers of America that is pledged to accept the award of this commission."

Recognition Denied.

"Failure to recognize that organization was the cause of many of the local strikes against which operators and mine workers jointly complained. There have been many local strikes during the past year, the fault of which rests upon the operators and miners alike. The miners, failing to secure redress for their wrongs, the companies having refused to treat with their representatives, had no choice but to submit to injustice or inaugurate a strike. "Recognition of the union does not mean dictation or interference by men not employed by the companies; it simply means that officers selected by the mine workers shall exercise supervision over the organization, and shall counsel with the mine workers as to how their trade affairs shall be conducted. The miners have as much right to select spokesmen to act for them, to present their grievances, to manage their affairs, as have the stockholders of any one of the anthracite coal companies to elect officers to perform like functions."

Heads for Children.

President Mitchell concluded with a plea for the children. He said: "Our little boys should not be forced into the mines and breakers so early in life; our little girls should not be compelled to work in the mills and factories at an age when they should be in school. Those children are the future citizens of our nation; their parents should be enabled to earn wages sufficiently high to give them at least a common-school education, so as to equip them to bear the grave responsibilities which will ultimately devolve upon them."

"The wealth and the future of the nation are not to be measured by its palaces and millionaires, but rather by the enlightened contentment and prosperity of its millions of citizens who constitute the bone and sinew of our land."

DIED.

KELLY.—On Tuesday, November 12, 1902, at 2 a. m., BENJAMIN KELLY, beloved husband of Blanch Kelly, in the twenty-fourth year of his age.

FUNERAL AT 2 p. m., Friday, November 14, from Second Baptist Church, Third Street between H and I Streets northwest.

WALL.—On Thursday, November 13, 1902, at 11:15 a. m., MRS. AMANDA A. WALL, at her residence, 2105 Fourth Street northwest, in her private.

PROPOSALS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, D. C.—Proposals for fuel, Coal Office, House of Representatives, United States, Washington, D. C., November 12, 1902. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 O'CLOCK M. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1902, for the delivery of two thousand (2,000) tons, more or less, of the best white ash furnace coal, (screened), as may be needed at the House of Representatives during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903; said coal to be delivered and stored in the vaults of the south wing of the Capitol, at such times and in such quantities as may be ordered by the Clerk of the House of Representatives. The coal must weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton. The right to reweigh the coal at the Capitol and the right to reject any and all bids is reserved. The bids to be indorsed "Proposal for Coal," and addressed to A. McDowell, Clerk of the House of Representatives, United States, A. McDOWELL, Clerk, House of Representatives, United States, no. 12, 28-05.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 725 North Capitol st., Washington, D. C., October 16, 1902. Sealed proposals will be received here until noon, NOVEMBER 15, 1902, and then publicly opened, for freight elevator door frames for new building for Government Printing Office. Information furnished on application. JOHN STEPHEN SEWELL, Capt. Engineers, no. 17, 29-20-13-14.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.—Treasury's Office, U. S. Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., November 5, 1902.—Proposals will be received at this office until 10 A. M. on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902, for furnishing the Home during the balance of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, with two thousand (2,000) tons, more or less, of best white ash furnace coal, and eight hundred (800) tons, more or less, of best White Ash Steam Coal. Delivery to commence immediately after award of the contract. The coal will be inspected and weighed by the Home free of charge to the contractor. For further information apply to H. M. KENDALL, Major U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer, no. 10, 14.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MEMBERS OF L. U. 502, of Painters are requested to attend the next regular meeting Friday, November 14, 1902, at 7:30 o'clock. Special order of business. WM. LARKIN, President; G. JULIE MURRAY, Secretary, et al.

EDUCATIONAL.

CARD announcement to school teachers and students of practical philosophy. James Corridon's Philosophical Library and School is at 912 1st st. n.w. The latest lectures and most approved text books for mental and metaphysical studies are on hand. Short course of reading lessons \$5. e14-5

FRENCH, German, SPANISH, Etc.

Method awarded two gold and two silver medals at the Paris Exposition of 1889. Ability in conversing, writing and translating acquired in a short time. Day and evening classes or private instruction. 1885. Over 800 pupils last school year. Easy terms.

BERLITZ SCHOOL, Prof. A. GONARD, Principal, 723 14th st. no. 17-39.

UNDERTAKERS.

J. WILLIAM LEE, UNDERTAKER AND LIVERY, 302 Penn. Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.

GOVERNOR YATES' TEMPERATURE RISES

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 14.—Governor Yates' pulse rose to 108 late last night, which the attending physicians say is the fastest heart action since the beginning of the fever.

Meanwhile the patient's fever rose to 102.3-5 degrees. Dr. Taylor is not alarmed by these symptoms, however, and is confident there will be no permanent evil results from the extreme high pulse so long as his patient continues to sleep well and take nourishment.

MR. McDONOUGH LEAVES PROPERTY TO HIS WIFE

Ferdinand McDonough, by his will, dated July, 1888, filed today, leaves his estate to his wife, Sarah E. McDonough, who is named executrix without bond.

"RESURRECTION" A SUCCESS.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—A dress rehearsal of Tolstoy's "Resurrection" was given at the Odéon Theater yesterday before a large audience, who enthusiastically applauded. The actors were repeatedly called before the curtain.

PENSION GRANTED TO CORDELIA HOWGATE

Cordelia Howgate, of Washington, has been granted a pension of \$8 a month under the law providing pensions for widows, minors and dependent relatives of soldiers of the war of the rebellion.

BUTLER GETS THREE YEARS.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Nov. 14.—The jury this morning returned a verdict of guilty in the Butler bribery case. The penalty is fixed at three years in the penitentiary.

JEFFERSON CHANDLER TO ADDRESS THE DAUGHTERS

The Manor House Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will hold a meeting tomorrow night in the parlors of the Riggs House. The Hon. Jefferson Chandler will address the gathering on "The Lawyers of the American Revolution." The Minute Men of the District of Columbia will be present.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SHIPS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Arrived: Trojan Prince, from Genoa; Buckman, from Jamaica, and Pretoria, from Hamburg.

SAKS AND COMPANY

Leaders Since 1867.

Every Argument Sets Saks-Clothing Firmer in Favor



Tisn't a vague and phantom supremacy. But a tangible and practical supremacy.

It's the best made Clothing because it is made by the most skilled tailors in the land. It is the best fitting Clothing because it is cut upon "Fit Reform" patterns that provide for every variation of the human form—with eight shapes instead of everybody else's three. It is the most stylish Clothing because every fad of fashion is added to the assortment the instant it has the approval of sartorial authority. It is the cheapest Clothing to buy because our control of our workrooms concentrates interests and minimizes the cost of production.

It is guaranteed with the knowledge of makership; it is sold with economy of direct production.

They Are Wonderful Suit and Overcoat Values

AT **\$12.50 and \$15.**

It is easy to say worth \$15 and \$18 or \$20—but we ask to be called upon to furnish proof. It is in every garment in these two grades. Better satisfaction here at \$12.50 and \$15 than you'll get out of "the made-anywhere-Clothing" at from \$3 to \$5 higher in price. It would be to describe close on to 200 styles to detail these two lines of Suits and Overcoats. In the very strength of the assortment you have substantiation of the superior quality—material quality and artistic quality. Demand regulates supply the world over and this generous provision here means most generous demand.

Popular for common sense reasons.

Get in for Some of These Extraordinary Specials in Boys' Clothing Tomorrow.

It is hard for a store famous for big value-giving to offer many surprises. But we think you'll admit the climax, of this season at any rate, has been reached in these six lots of Boys' Suits, Overcoats, and Reefers. "Worth" price is for literal acceptance; the "special" price is indeed special—and the difference is the actual saving accruing to you.

Boys' Double-Breasted, Norfolk and Regulation Sailor Suits, in neat and dressy patterns; Italian lined and taped seams. All sizes from 4 to 15 years, and worth \$2.

Special \$1.95.

Boys' Double-Breasted, Norfolk and Novelty Suits, in plain and fancy effects; silk lined seams and Italian cloth linings. Sizes 4 to 16 years. Worth \$4.

Special \$2.45.

Boys' Double-Breasted, Norfolk and Regulation Reefers in Blue and Oxford Gray Frize; cut and made in sailor fashion; lined with red flannel; brass buttons; also novel overcoats for the little fellows. Sizes 3 to 8 years. Worth \$8.50.

Special \$4.95.

Boys' Reefers, made up in Plain Blue, and Oxford Gray Mixed Frize; cut in double-breasted style that buttons to the neck. All sizes 3 to 8 years. Worth \$2.50.

Special \$1.45.

Boys' Overcoats, made up in the satisfactory and fashionable Oxford Gray Mixed and Black Frize; Italian lined, velvet collars; cut long and full. Sizes 4 to 16 years. Worth \$5.

Special \$3.45.

Juveniles' Shoes.

"Kant Kick" is a Boys' School Shoe; extra strongly made, on manly lasts; Vici Kid, Box Calf, and Enamel Leather. All sizes, and worth \$1.75 a pair. **Special \$1.35.**

"Mignon" Shoes for Misses and Children give the most service of any shoe ever offered for them. Black Vici Kid and Box Calf. Button and Lace; made on foot form lasts. 3's to 8's are \$1.00 a pair. 8 1/2 to 11's are \$1.10 a pair. 11 1/2 to 14's are \$1.20 a pair.

Children's Sample Hats.

In this lot of "samples" is included all the leading novelties for the little folks that have been popular sellers this season. Sailors, Yachts, and Tams; plain or with big ribbon bows and streamers; pom-poms, aigrettes, etc. It's the high-grade headwear that sells up to \$2.50 everywhere.

Special 69c. choice.

Boys' All-wool Rob-Roy Golf Caps, in assorted colors; worth 50c. for... **25c.**

The Furnishing Dollar Goes Farther Than Usual Here Tomorrow.

Commercial reasons cut regular prices. The profit is yours and ours.

Men's Derby-ribbed Fleece-lined Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, in gray, blue and natural. Shirts are silk bound; drawers have double gussets, taped seams and suspenders. All buttons are pearl. WORTH 65c. Special price..... **45c.**

Twenty new patterns in Fancy French Percalé Shirts, black and white stripes and figures; some with separate cuffs; others with cuffs attached. WORTH \$1.50. Special..... **\$1.00.**

Men's Cape Walking Gloves, with the heavy out-seams and self-backs that are fashionable this season. WORTH \$1.50. Special..... **\$1.00.**

This Hat News Is News Indeed.

It's of the \$2 grade—but the augmented \$2 grade. Tomorrow it will hold more styles than at any time since the season began—and bigger values. All the new shapes in the Stanhopes—the cow-puncher, the ring-crease, the spit-crown, and all of them—in Black, Castor, and Pearl. \$3 is what they sell for—others are showing them, at least, and you can make comparisons. It's a popular thing to wind a leather band around them; plain or embossed. We'll give you the band for nothing tomorrow, if you want one. Derbys and other leading styles of Soft Hats swell this great grade to nearly fifty shapes, for choice this week at..... **\$2.00**

Men's and Women's Shoes.

Four lots go on the Under-price Tables. Don't forget that a Saks shoe bargain has the Saks regular guarantee just the same as though you paid the full price. Why should it?—the full value is here.

Men's Black Vici Kid (kid lined), Wax Calf (leather lined), and Chrome Calf Lace and Congress Shoes. These are medium weight, with plain or patent leather tipped toes. The regular price everywhere is \$3. Our price will make them specially interesting..... **\$1.95.**

Men's Black Vici Kid, Box, and Velour Calf, Patent Leather and Guaranteed Patent Calf Lace and Blucher Shoes; single and double soles; some with invisible cork-soles, making them waterproof. Well worth \$3.50 and \$4. **\$2.35.**

Ladies' Black Vici Kid, Box, and Velour Calf and Patent Leather Lace and Button Shoes; dress and street weights and lasts; plain or patent leather tipped; Cuban and military heels. Remarkable value for \$2.50..... **\$1.55.**

Ladies' Sample Boots and Evening Slippers: the Boots are in weights and shapes for street and dress wear; latest lasts; the slippers are opera cut, with one, two, three, and four straps; high French heels; plain and beaded vamp. The Shoes are worth \$3. The Slippers up to \$4 choice..... **\$1.90.**

SAKS AND COMPANY, Pennsylvania Ave. and Seventh St.

RECEIVER FOR BOSTON CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK

Comptroller Directs Examiner Neal to Act.

The Central National Bank of Boston, Mass., has been placed in liquidation by direction of the Acting Comptroller of the Currency as a result of a conference by telephone late last night with Examiners Neal and Ewer, of Boston. The Acting Comptroller has appointed William E. Neal as temporary receiver. The following statement has just been issued at the Treasury Department:

"The bank was last examined September 11, 1902, and, while the examiner's report showed losses equal to surplus and undivided profits then on hand, there was no evidence of insolvency, as the bank's assets seemed to be ample to meet its liabilities to creditors. Certain conditions were then imposed upon the bank with a view to providing for losses and securing the bank against further loss on its loans."

"Later it was determined to place the association in voluntary liquidation by having another bank in Boston take over its assets and assume its deposit liabilities, and it was thought that arrangements to this end were being successfully carried out until the Acting Comptroller received a dispatch from Examiner Neal yesterday that efforts to liquidate had failed. After a conference by telephone with the examiners, who stated that a receivership was unavoidable, the bank was ordered closed."

"The failure is due to losses sustained. There is no apparent dishonesty on the part of the officers of the bank so far as the records of the Comptroller's office show."

"The following is a statement of the resources and liabilities of the bank as shown by the last report of its condition, September 15, 1902:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$5,114,412.30
United States bonds	496,750.00
Stocks, etc.	125,844.06
Real estate	29,878.29
Due from banks	556,502.57
Specie	502,881.75
Redemption fund	17,759.99
Total	\$5,212,428.92

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	\$500,000.00
Profits	225,623.31
Circulating notes	340,000.00
Due to banks	917,714.87
Individual deposits	2,750,000.74
Bank payable	465,090.00
Total	\$5,212,428.92

There were no rumors in Wall Street today of other financial complications to follow the failure of the Boston institution.

JUSTICE BARNARD ILL.

Justice Barnard was absent from the City Hall today. He is suffering from the effects of a boil on the right side of his head, a little in the rear of his temple. In the absence of Justice Barnard Justice Harry J. Claiborne was assigned by Chief Justice Bingham to preside in the Probate Court.

DIAMOND SALESMAN BEATEN AND ROBBED

Stanley Bosburg Held Up in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Stanley Bosburg, a New York diamond salesman, was brutally beaten and robbed by two hold-up men at 12:30 o'clock this morning at the corner of Van Buren and Canal Streets, while on his way to take a train at the Union station.

He was rendered unconscious by a blow on the head and was discovered by a passer-by.

He is now at the County Hospital in a serious condition.

After knocking Bosburg down the robbers took a diamond ring valued at \$150 from one of his fingers, but overlooked a roll of bills amounting to \$200 in one of his pockets.

REVISION OF BUILDING LAW.

The District Commissioners have requested Leo Simmons to submit a statement to them setting forth such of the building regulations as he thinks are unnecessary and burdensome. Mr. Simmons recently wrote to the Commissioners complaining of delay in the issue of building permits after applications had been made for them. The regulations will be revised, if it is found necessary or advisable to do so.

COST \$12.00.

Advice That Was Worth It.

"I was once a slave to the coffee habit, and became almost a confirmed invalid by drinking it," says Mr. C. H. Aitken, of Whiting, N. J.

"I tried to break away from coffee but every time I stopped, I suffered from severe sick headaches and for relief went back to coffee again, only in the end to suffer from extreme nervousness and severe bilious attacks."

"I became so irritable that I made life miserable for my family and myself. Finally I went to New York to consult a specialist. After thoroughly questioning and examining me, he said I must give up drinking coffee, as it had greatly undermined my health, and he further said that coffee killed more people than rum. I laughed at him, but he said it was the truth and that in his practice he had seen many evil effects from coffee drinking."

"He said it was of no use to prescribe for me, unless I gave up coffee, and recommended that I use Postum Food Coffee, which he highly recommended. He charged me \$12 for his advice, which I thought rather high-priced at the time, but today I think it very cheap. I bought several packages of Postum from the grocer and it was the best day's work I ever did for myself."

"I had a pot of Postum made for my supper that night; that was in the spring of 1898, and I have drunk it ever since with the best of results to my health. The sick headache and nervousness I suffered from drinking coffee have entirely gone; I am never bilious and have increased in weight; I have a happier disposition and am much more agreeable company to my family and friends."